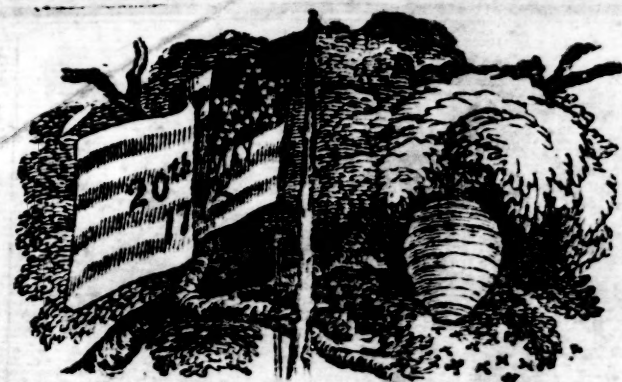




"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 6;

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 18, 1846.

NUMBER 279.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The Jeffersonian will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid. No subscription will be discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor,) until all arrearages are paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

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All Obituary Notices, exceeding six lines: Notices of Public Lectures, Assemblies, &c., and Communications recommending Candidates for Offices of profit and trust, or Public Exhibitions, will be charged as Advertisements.

POETRY.

From the Boston Atlas.

A GEM, FROM FANNY FORRESTER.

We extract, from the proof-sheets of *Alderbrook*, now in press, by Ticknor & Co., the following touching stanzas, written to her mother by Mrs. Judson, previous to her voyage from this port, a few weeks ago:

Give me my old seat, Mother,
With my head upon thy knee;
I've passed through many a changing scene,
Since thus I sat by thee.
Oh! let me look into thine eyes—
Their meek, soft, loving light
Falls like a gleam of holiness
Upon my heart, to night.

I've not been long away, Mother;
Few suns have rose and set
Since last the tear drop on thy cheek
My lips in kisses met.

'Tis but a little time, I know,
But very long it seems;
Through every night I came to thee,
Dear Mother, in my dreams.

The world has kindly dealt, Mother,
By the child thou lovest so well;
Thy prayers have circled round her path;
And 'twas their holy spell
Which made that path so dearly bright;
Which strewed the roses there;
Which gave the light, and cast the balm
On every breath of air.

I bear a happy heart, Mother;
A happier never beat,
And, even now, new buds of hope
Are bursting at my feet.

Oh! Mother! life may be a dream;
But if such dreams are given,
While at the portal thus we stand,
What are the truths of Heaven!

I bear a happy heart, Mother;
Yet, when fond eyes I see,
And hear soft tones and winning words,
I ever think of thee.
And then, the tear my spirit weeps
Unbidden fills my eye;
And, like a homeless dove, I long
Unto thy breast to fly.

Then I am very sad, Mother,
I'm very sad and lone;
Oh! there's no heart whose inmost fold
Ope to me like thine own!
Though sunny smiles wreath blooming lips,
While love tones meet my ear;
My Mother, one fond glance of thine
Were thousand times more dear.

Then with a closer clasp, Mother,
Now hold me to thy heart;
I'd feel it beating 'gainst my own,
Once more, before we part.
And, Mother, to this love-lit spot,
When I am far away,
Come oft—too oft thou canst not come!—
And for thy darling pray.

MR. WEBSTER ABLE TO GO ANY WAY.—When Mr. Webster pronounced the question once at Faneuil Hall, "Where shall I go?" he was strangely puzzled to decide upon the exact locality that would suit him. How he shall go seems to be a matter that does not bother him at all, if the following anecdote be true. A few days since he entered the cars at Washington to proceed to the east. The seats generally were filled. Mr. Evans called out to "Mr. Webster, you can take a seat next to me." "Why," said the senator, "there is hardly room for two such men as we are." "Never mind," rejoined Evans, "you can squeeze in." A gentleman at the end of the car, seeing the dilemma, observed, Mr. Webster, you are welcome to my seat, if you can ridger." Mr. Webster looked at him for a moment, and (drawing himself up as straight as the Bunk and taking off his hat) he responded in a peculiarly loud tone, "Sir, I have been that I can ride in any kind of world so long backwards as was loud and long." The laughter that ensued was in a few minutes' time took a seat with its way to Baltimore.

A Yankee on being asked why he did not marry, said, "the time was pitched upon, and all was ready, when she up and died?"

John Smith has said many good things, being the rest that a newspaper is like a wife, being every man ought to have one of his own.

DISASTROUS.—The apple woman under the Bulletin of the New York Tribune Office, has busted, in consequence of the new tariff.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

Although we have given directions how to prevent the smut in wheat in a former volume, many our readers do not seem to have read them, and therefore we repeat them. Make a brine strong enough to bear up an egg. Be careful that it is not above blood heat, then let the grain soak in it from one to twelve hours as is most convenient. While in soak, stir up the grain occasionally, and every time this is done, take off the scum, foul stuff, and light seeds that rise to the top of the brine. As the grain is taken out, spread it on a floor or in the sun, and scatter slaked lime, ashes, or plaster, over it, to dry it. Lime is the best material for this purpose, if to be had. It will dry in half an hour in the sun, and is then ready to be sown. Copperas water and urine are frequently used instead of brine to soak the seed; but we much prefer brine, as it is cleanly, and never dangerous in application. Some say grain may be soaked 24 hours in the brine without injury; but if it be a thin-skinned variety, we should think it would endanger its germination to soak over four hours or so. It is a good plan to prepare rye, barley, buckwheat, and oats, for sowing in the same way as wheat, especially oats, as they are frequently liable to smut.

COLIC IN MULES.

In your last No., page 187, in an article signed Gason, the writer complains that his mules die of colic. I will merely say to him, that mules are but little subject to disease, except by inflammation of the intestines, caused by the grossness, exposure to cold and wet, and excessive drinking of cold water, after severe labor, and while in a high state of perspiration. Crushed corn and cob is the best food for them; neither rye nor wheat straw should be given them while working, as it renders them unfit for labor, but in times of rest it is a good food. They have been lost by feeding on cut straw and corn meal.

In breaking them, they should be mated with a swift walking horse, and if treated kindly, will be gentle; but if treated inhumanly, they will treasure up their revenge for years, until an opportunity offers to gratify it. They are called obstinate, by mulish drivers, and by none else. No opinion is more erroneous than that mules can thrive on brambles and briars. They may live, but cannot thrive. A mule requires one third less of nutritive substance than a horse, but his quantum he must have, or like other animals, he will starve; and though not so much of an epicure or glutton as man, he is as much opposed to scanty doses in feeding as his master.

JAMES BOYLE.

Annapolis, Md.

HOW TO MAKE SUCCOTASH.—To about half a pound of salt pork add three quarts of cold water, and set it to boil. Now cut off three quarts of green corn from the cobs, set the corn aside, and put the cobs to boil with the pork, as they will add much to the richness of the mixture. When the pork has boiled say half an hour, remove the cobs and put in one quart of freshly gathered, green, shelled beans; boil again for fifteen minutes; then add the three quarts of corn and let it boil another fifteen minutes. Now, turn the whole out into a dish, add five or six large spoonfuls of butter, season it with pepper to your taste, and with salt, also, if the salt of the pork has not proved sufficient. If the liquor has boiled away, it will be necessary to add a little more to it before taking it away from the fire, as this is an essential part of the affair.—*Western Farmer and Gardener.*

DETERIORATION OF BARN-YARD MANURE.—Dung, in the opinion of the late Judge Peters, begins to deteriorate after it is one year old. "I have put it on," says he, "after lying several years, without any perceptible benefit. But the practice of plowing hot and fresh dung, has often been to me a subject of regret. It not only produces smutty crops, imparts, over stimulated, but cannot be equally spread or covered, so that much straw and little grain appear in spots, which often lie down; and, in others, scarcely any advantage is derived. Muck, composted, will keep the longest, without injury to its fertilizing qualities. Dung and muck, in confined places, from which free air and moisture are excluded, undergo a degree of combustion, and become dry rotten mouldy and useless.

SUPERIOR CORN BREAD.—In stopping at Bennett's American Hotel in Albany, a few weeks since, I do not know when I relished any food better than I did some excellent corn bread, which I found on his breakfast table. I was so well pleased with the article, as well as with the general character of his house, that I begged of him to furnish me with a recipe for making it, which is as follows:

Take 3 quarts of milk, a little sour, 7 eggs, 2 ounces of butter, 1 teaspoonful of saleratus, and mix with Indian meal, to the consistency of a thick batter, and bake with a strong heat. The pans used for baking are of tin, 8 inches in diameter; 1½ inches deep, and a little bevelled. The above is sufficient for seven loaves.

A TRAVELLER.

He who takes a fish out of the water finds a piece of money.—*Dr. Franklin.*

LANDLION COFFEE.—Dr. Harrison, of Edinburgh, prefers dandelion coffee to that of Mocha; and many persons all over the Continent prefer a mixture of succory and coffee to coffee alone. Dig up the roots of dandelion, wash them well, but do not scrape them, dry them, cut them into the size of peas, and then roast them in an earthen pot, or coffee roaster of any kind. The great secret of good coffee, is, to have it fresh burnt and fresh ground.—*Cottage Gardening.*

HOW TO BOIL GREEN CORN.—The proper state in which to eat green corn is, at the time that the milk flows upon pressing the kernels with the thumb nail. It is best when boiled in the ear with the husks on, the latter of which should be stripped off when brought to the table. The ears should then be covered with butter, with a little salt added, and the grains eaten off the cob. Over-refined people think this vulgar, and shave them off, but in so doing they lose much of their sweetness.

BEST TIME TO PRUNE PEACH TREES.—The most suitable time for pruning the peach as well as for most other kinds of stone-fruit, is in autumn, just as the leaves begin to fall, when the sap is in a downward motion. At this period, a more perfect cicatrization takes place, than when the trees are pruned in winter or spring.

SUCCOTASH IN WINTER.—Take, when green, your corn either on the cob or carefully shelled, and your beans in the pod, dip them in boiling water, and carefully dry them in the shade where there is a free circulation of air. Pack them up in a box or bag, in which they should be kept in a dry place, and succotash may be made from them as well in winter as in summer.

WEATHER RULES.—If the moon looks pale and dim, we may expect rain; if it be red, look out for wind; and if its color be of a natural white, the weather will be fair.

HOW TO DRIVE AWAY MOSQUITOES.—Fumigate the room containing them by burning brown sugar on a shovel or pan of coals.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

MATAMOROS, Aug. 17, 1846.

Day before yesterday the four regiments that had arrived here from below, left for Camargo by the land route, and were ordered to halt six miles distant, and wait for other forces that were to join them. On yesterday early in the morning, the second dragoons, near 400, and a company of flying artillery, together with several detachments of regulars, started off for the six miles encampment, and in the evening took up the line of march, preceded by the dragoons as an advanced guard, and all under the command of Gen. Twiggs. They number about 2500, and are ordered to reach Camargo as quick as the heat of the weather will permit.

I am of opinion that they are leaving less men here than the importance of the post demands—only about 500 men being stationed in the town, and about as many more on the other side of the river, and none others nearer than La Buita. It is true we have near a thousand American citizens here, engaged in different pursuits; and most of them are in possession of arms, but then there is no organization among them—no place of rendezvous selected in cases of alarm; and although they might be able to do good service by acting in concert, as they now are they would be of little avail. Gen. Taylor may be right in his estimation of Mexican friendship, but I have little confidence in it. They certainly wear a friendly garb on occasions to avoid suspicion, but they have too much of the Indian in their composition to forget the deadly enmity they so recently entertained for the Americans, and when ever their brain becomes fuddled with liquor their real sentiments find vent, and often about the cafes can be heard "viva la Republica Mexicana." The men are becoming more hostile in their demeanor every day, and it does not require a pair of spectacles to see it. An increase of number is also perceptible; and where, four weeks ago, they were as submissive as slaves, they will now warmly argue with you about the encroachments of the Americans, and tell you that by and by the Mexican soldiers will come back and make them cross the river. I believe that if they were left alone they would remain quiet, but emissaries are daily arriving amongst them, and urging them to assist in driving the invaders from the soil. There are, without doubt, arms, ammunition and uniforms enough in Matamoros to equip two thirds of the inhabitants, and they might arm themselves at night, and not one in twenty would be recognized the next day as a citizen of Matamoros. Besides this, every Rancho in the vicinity has an unprecipitated number of men about it, and robberies and murders are being committed on the roads almost daily. Captain Ball's body has been found about 8 miles from here on the La Buita route, and a Mexican boy who was returning some horses to Buita, was fired upon and forced to leave the horses and take to the Chaparral for safety. And I heard last evening that a baggage wagon had been stopped and robbed on the same route. I live now in a Mexican family, the women of which, I believe are really friendly.

They say that there are large numbers of "Commissions" parties—meaning I suppose land privates—about, and when I proposed going to Camargo the other day, they urged me to wait for a steamer, saying that it would be unsafe to go up by land. These parties rob and murder every American they can catch, and induce the rancheros to follow suit. I believe that if the news was to reach us to day that Hays, with the regiment he took out to Victoria had been defeated in a fight, a bold leader, one whom the Mexicans could place confidence in, could induce the citizens here to fly to arms, and unite with any party that would approach Matamoros. It would not be their intention, I think, to

keep the town, but merely pay it a flying visit like the Camanches, kill those whom they could catch, and pack off as many American goods as they could. Those who are lying in the town could do a great deal of mischief by joining such a party, for they are well acquainted with every important house we occupy, and would be careful to avoid the different American barracks.

To show you how well they know all our movements, I went to Col. Clarke's quarters yesterday, and he showed me a letter he had intercepted. It was written in Spanish, and its author had wisely withheld his signature. It was translated to me by a good Spanish scholar, and contained as correct a statement of the disposition of forces as the Adjutant General could have made. It gave a correct estimate of the forces at Camargo, at the Brazos, at Buita, and at Matamoros, with other items of great importance to the enemy. Gen. Twiggs, it said, was on the eve of departure for Camargo with near 3000 men, which left Matamoros in the possession of less than 1000—and those without discipline, and not very well armed. That the regiment opposite La Buita would move up in a few days, but would not stop in Matamoros more than 24 hours; after which it would fall an easy prey to either soldiers or "commissioners." He then calculated very correctly what force would be at Camargo, and wound up with hoping the citizens of Tamaulipas would not suffer a hand full of men to keep possession of the lower country, whilst the invading force was moving, upon Monterey. The letter would have been of great importance to the enemy, and the person who arrested the courier is entitled to great praise. For particular reasons he wishes his name withheld from the public. In the same package were some thirty or forty letters addressed to private individuals, all of which Col. Clarke broke the seals and had them translated to him. In none of them, however, but the one alluded to, was there any information of importance. I believed the valuable letter was not addressed to any one, but it is supposed it was for the Commander at or near Monterey. There are some men in this place that would be better out of it, and if they do not keep a bright look out will fine themselves dancing in the air.

Two disbanded rangers started for Camargo yesterday, but returned a little before day this morning bringing with them a prisoner, whom, I understand, they met in the road, and found a large number of letters for this place. I went to Head Quarters this morning, but could not get an opportunity of seeing the Commander. I understand, however, from one of the rangers, that two or three of the letters were of much importance and that the bearer of them is kept closely guarded. Col. Clarke has told the authorities here to advise the citizens to send open letters to their friends in the interior, and I think any letters which leaves or arrives here from that quarter with a seal, will be broken and its contents read over.

The steamer *Monroe* left here for Camargo this morning, loaded down with freight—all on private account—for the transportation of which she receives three dollars per barrel. Merchants take advantage of Gen. Taylor's orders against going to Camargo by forming a mock army, and selling the army sutlers. Some of them pay a good round sum for the privilege of being one of the Co's. of such and such sutler. I heard the other day of 12 partners in one of these concerns. A half a dozen horses or tents will bear the name of Jenkins & Co., or some other firm, when in fact, he has not \$1,000 interest in the whole of them. Leave the Yankee merchants alone for whipping the devil around the stump.

Matamoros is still very healthy. The old inhabitants say there will be little or no sickness this year. They say that unless it be sickly during the "fruit season" they never look for it, and that season has now passed.

The Rio Grande keeps the water within its banks and that is all. The steamers find it in excellent boating order, barring the swiftness of the current. There six Government boats were here one yesterday, some going up with provisions and others going down to load.

THE CORPORAL.

MATAMOROS, Aug. 19, 1846.

A letter was received last evening from one of Hay's men, in which the writer states that the regiment had reached San Fernando without encountering any opposition. The rancheros on the road treated him quite civilly, as did also the citizens of San Fernando, at which place they had been two or three days when the letter was written. From the tone of the epistle, a person would infer that its author was perfectly enraptured with the country through which he passed, and perfectly writes in agony at the idea of having to leave the village. He thinks the regiment will proceed on to Victoria and thence to Monterey without meeting a Mexican force.

I think unless Gen. Taylor received orders to the contrary by the last arrival, he will take up the line of march for Monterey in four or five days. Indeed, I should not be surprised if the advance guard were now on the move. He will meet with no opposition there, notwithstanding the reports of the advance of Parades.

Gen. Twiggs with his men are moving on brave ly towards Camargo. They were about 60 miles above here yesterday morning and making as much headway as the heat will permit.

I am rather inclined to think that the Southern expedition I spoke of to you of has been abandoned for the moment. The men that are destined for it are still below here, and the ordinance proposed, but I hear nothing of their receiving orders to move, and suppose it's lost sight of now, as the movement towards Monterey is somewhat sooner than the General himself then anticipated. Soto la Marina or a place, the name of which I have forgotten, further on towards Tampico, would be an advantageous post to occupy this fall.

Near 12 o'clock night before last, Colonel Clarke was informed that 30 mounted Mexicans were near the city, and he sent immediately over the river for the troops took command of those in town, and in less than half an hour he received the news 500 men were patrolling the streets. Daylight came without the approach of the enemy, and he sent our men to the place where they were reported

to have been seen. On their return they stated that a large number of horses' tracks were found at the place where they were said to have been seen. Clarke then sent for the Alcalde and questioned him as to his knowledge of these men. He stated that about 150 contrabandists or smugglers had come in during the evening, but he did not know where they were. The next day a Mexican was arrested having in his possession about twenty blank commissions signed by Gen. Mejia.

Hart the manager of the American Theatre in this place received a letter from the owner of the Theatre building in Monterey, telling him that he was cleaning and fitting up and that he could have it for a very moderate price when the American army came there. He stated that there had not been a performance in that place for near two years.

I have advices nearly every hour from Camargo, but seldom get anything worth communicating to you.

THE CORPORAL.

MATAMOROS, Aug. 22, 1846.

Gentlemen: From Camargo, we have accounts of the advance of our forces towards Monterey. The steamer *Virginia* came down last evening and reported having crossed over the San Juan on the 19th. General Worth with the 8th infantry, Duncan's artillery, and an artillery company from Point Isabel, making in all between 1000 and 1100 men. It was reported that they were destined for China, 75 miles towards Monterey, but there is no doubt they will proceed as quickly as possible to the latter place. When they reach Monterey, I have not the remotest idea of their being opposed, but they will enter and take the town without firing a gun. In anticipation of their approach, General Mejia left for Saltillo about twelve days ago, taking with him, besides his own soldiers, 800 men—every man that he could induce to follow him, either by entreaty or threat. There are reports of a Mexican force rapidly approaching from the interior, but I do not believe a word of it, and if any fighting does grow out of the advance of the American forces, we do not look for it until we get in the mountains. Taylor's doing all in his power to shove Worth ahead, and give him an opportunity of making up for lost time, and I am glad of it. He was particularly unfortunate, in leaving here last spring, and should an opportunity present itself, he will make the most of it. It was thought that the Texan cavalry would be the first to enter Monterey, but I understood this morning, they had positive orders to repair to Camargo after leaving Victoria. So the hope of being at the coming out post need be entertained no more by them. To show you that we are not the only ones whom Madame Komor occasionally visits, a letter was received here yesterday, by a young man from his mother, residing in Monclova, telling him that five thousand Americans had crossed the Rio Grande from San Antonio and were making rapid marches for that place—she, however, expressed her determination not to remove, for, says she, there is no place in Mexico where the Americans will not be in a few months.

The steamer *Rough* and the *Monroe* arrived here before yesterday, loaded with goods and passengers, and on board two companies of Texas volunteers for Camargo.

With the exception of the traders from the interior few purchasers of goods are now in Matamoros, and the place is as dull as you ever saw New Orleans during the prevalence of an epidemic.

THE CORPORAL.

NEGRO JUSTICE.—In the Republic of Hayti, a man was tried for stealing some articles of food while being cooked in a pot over the fire. It was urged in his defence that the larceny was committed under the influence of hunger; and the court decided that it was not unlawful for a man to steal when he was hungry. To this it was replied, that he had stolen the pot also. But in this dilemma the Court decided that, as the victuals could not be taken away without the pot, it was allowable that the pot should accompany its contents.

A GOOD RETORT.—An old woman seeing a sailor go by her door, and supposing him to be her son William, called out to him:

"Billy where is the cow gone?"
The sailor replied in a contemptuous manner,
"To the D—l, for what I know."
"Well as you are going that way," said the old woman, "I wish you would let down the bars."

VERY AFFECTING.—A farmer going to get his grist ground at a mill, borrowed a bag of one of his neighbors. The poor man was knocked into the water wheel and the bag went with him. He was drowned, and when the melancholy news was brought to his wife, she exclaimed, "My gracious! what a fuss he'll be about that bag!"

An Irishman in a store asked for a pair of silk gloves, and was told the kind he wanted would come to one dollar.

"Oh, by my soul then," replied Pat, "I'd sooner have my hands barefoot all the days of my life, than give that for 'em."

A person having sold a horse to an Irishman, a few months afterwards asked him how his horse answered. "Indade," replied Pat, "I cannot tell for I never thought of putting a question to him."

A western editor wishes to know whether the law recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons, applies to doctors who carry pills in their pockets?

HAIR-CURLING LIQUID FOR LADIES.—Take borax, 2 ounces; gum Senegal in powder, 1 drachm; add hot water (not boiling) 1 quart. Stir, and as soon as the ingredients are dissolved, add 2 ounces of spirits of wine strongly impregnated with camphor. On retiring to rest, wet the locks with the above liquid, and roll them on twists of paper as usual. Leave them till morning, when they may be unwrapped and formed into ringlets.

SMILES OF PROVIDENCE.—I was much pleased with uncle Jim's idea on that subject: Good morning, uncle Jim. "Good morning." "Well, you've got your daughter married off, haven't you?" "Yes." "Really, Providence smiles upon you." "Smiled! No, bless you, she smiled right out."

From the Washington Union.

EXTRACTS FROM MEXICAN PAPERS.

Plan adopted and proclaimed by the inhabitants and garrison of the city of Mexico, and acceded to by the late government on the 5th of August, 1846.

ART. 1. Instead of the present Congress, another shall assemble composed of representatives popularly chosen according to the electoral laws in force for the election of 1824, whose duty shall be as well to frame a constitution for the nation, adopting the form of government which they may deem in conformity with the national will, as to take charge of all matters relating to the war with the United States and the affairs of Texas and other frontier departments. The monarchical form of government which the nation evidently detests shall be excluded.

ART. 2. All Mexicans faithful to their country, including those out of the country, are called upon to give their services in the present national movement, for which purpose very particular invitation is given to his excellency, the well-deserving General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who is from this time recognised as general-in-chief of all the forces engaged and resolved to combat in order that the nation may recover its rights, secure its liberty, and govern itself.

ART. 3. Until the sovereign Congress shall assemble and adopt the requisite measures for the war, it will be the indispensable duty of the executive to dictate such measures as may be urgent and necessary to sustain with honor the national flag, and this sacred duty must be discharged without the loss of a single moment.

ART. 4. Within four months from the occupation, by the liberating forces of the capital of the republic, the Congress referred to in the first article must be assembled, for which purpose it will be the duty of the general-in-chief to issue the order of convocation, in the terms indicated, and to take care that the elections proceed with all possible liberty.

ART. 5. The existence of the army is guaranteed, and it is assured of such attention and protection as are due to the well-deserving military class of a free people.

ART. 6. Any one will be declared a traitor to the nation who shall endeavor to retard the assembling of the said Congress, make any attempt against it by infringing the liberty of its members, dissolve it, or suspend its sessions, or attempt to oppose the constitution which it may establish, or the laws, which it may enact in conformity with the present plan.

The foregoing plan, with a preamble setting forth the causes and objects of the new revolution, was communicated, on the 4th of August, by General Salas, the chief of the pronounced troops, to Gen. Bravo, the acting President of the republic, and a correspondence took place which is not sufficiently interesting for translation, particularly as the following summary of events is given in a paper published in the city of Mexico, from which it is copied into the "Locomotor" of Vera Cruz of the 10th of August.

From the "Republicano" of the city of Mexico, August 6, 1846:

EVENTS OF YESTERDAY AND OF THIS MORNING.

Since the 31 instant, repeated notices have been given to the government; but in the most respectful terms, and almost in the tone of entreaty. Both these communications, and private letters addressed to Senor Bravo, and Senor Quijano, by the general-in-chief of the pronounced forces in the citadel, remained either unanswered or were answered in an evasive manner by asking for time, and seeking to gain time. The last time fixed upon for giving a definitive answer was two o'clock in the afternoon of this (August 5th). The general-in-chief of the citadel waited until after that hour, and having received no answer, arranged his columns for attack; but when they were about to execute the movement, the Generals D. Martin Carrera and D. Jose Urrea presented themselves on the part of the government, and stated that Gen. D. Benito Quijano was empowered as general-in-chief to treat with the pronouncers, if both parties should appoint commissioners to meet at a designated place. The general-in-chief of the pronounced forces drew up a new communication with this view: stating that the commissioners appointed on his part would attend before five o'clock in the afternoon in the convent of San Francisco, where they would await those appointed by Gen. Quijano. The commissioners of the chief of the pronouncement attended according to appointment; but those of the government, after the lapse of more than an hour, had not made their appearance. In consequence of this, and of Gen. Quijano's having sent a new communication, stating that a junta of war would meet at seven o'clock in the evening, and that a reply would be given in the course of the night, the general-in-chief of the pronounced forces determined to wait no longer, and commenced his march with two strong columns, composed of some infantry, a body of cavalry, and some light pieces, which, being arranged in the most efficient manner, advanced without meeting any impediment until they surrounded the palace, the forces occupying it being confined within the limits of the principal square.

At this stage of affairs, General Quijano promised that his commissioners would attend at nine o'clock at night in house No. 10, in the first street de Plateros, occupied by Dr. D. Pedro Vander Linden, the director of the military board of health. In fact, almost an hour before the appointed time, General Carrera, Urrea, and D. Ramon Morales appeared as commissioners of the general commanding the forces of the government, and on the part of those of the citadel, Generals De Pedro Linares, D. Antonio Viquez, and D. Ramon Pacheco, honorary intendant of the army. A long discussion was entered into, which lasted until half after one in the morning, and the result of which was, that the general-in-chief of the forces of the government was to accede to the plan proclaimed in the citadel, and every article of it; it being further determined, on the part of the pronouncers, that in consideration of the deference and respect for the national will manifested by Senor Bravo, as well as in testimony of the respect due to his former services, he should be allowed, while in the capital, the distinction of a guard of honor, such as the ordinance assigns to captains-general; that neither he nor his ministers, nor the chiefs, officers, and troops who have supported his cause, should be molested, and that immediately upon the ratification of the plan, the government should cease its functions, the troops defending the palace to remain under the orders of Senor Salas. The chiming of bells the beating of drums, and music of the military bands, vivas from a large concourse for General Santa Anna, who is involved in the plan, and a salvo of twenty-one guns from the battery of the citadel, at day-break; were the first celebration of this event. As yet no government has been organized, and the general-in-chief of the pronounced forces is to continue in command until the arrival of Gen. Santa Anna, who is expected within a few days.

JOURNEMEN.—There is a general law, or custom, in Germany, that apprentices, after the expiration of their service, shall travel 2 years before prosecuting their trade as master-workmen. Hence the etymology of the word, journeyman.

VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

On Wednesday evening the 31 inst., an immense rally of the Democracy of the City and County of New York, took place at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of expressing their opinions respecting the measures of the Administration. Wm. F. Havemeyer, was called to the Chair, and the following preamble and resolutions were enthusiastically adopted.

Whereas it has ever been the inclination as well as the practice of the democratic party to award full praise and commendation to their representatives, who by a proper and judicious discrimination, knowing the wants and wishes of the people, sustain and carry out alone such measures as are best calculated to advance and promote the prosperity of the country, extend the greatest good to the greatest number, and in their legislation recognise no doctrine which excludes the cherished republican feature and principle of equal rights and equal justice; and whereas the recent session of Congress has, through the wisdom, perseverance and faithfulness of its democratic members, produced acts long and emphatically demanded by the people as necessary and important for the maintenance of their free institutions, and to support alike the labor, industry, and talent of all, and in consequence of which the democratic republican electors of the city and county of New York deem the present occasion a suitable one to express freely their favorable sentiments in relation to the course of their political friends in the national legislature, and to those measures which have recently been adopted by a democratic Congress:

Resolved, That the democracy of the city and county of New York, in general meeting assembled, gratefully impressed with the wisdom and faithful conduct of the republican members of Congress at the late session, who firmly and successfully assisted in carrying out the measures set forth by the representatives of the democratic party assembled at Baltimore in May, 1844, as essentially necessary to render the election of a democratic administration conducive to the happiness and prosperity of the people, do hereby tender them their grateful acknowledgements for availing themselves of the very first opportunity of discharging their duty to their constituents and the country thereby exhibiting themselves worthy of the important interests committed to their care, and displaying the attachment and devotion to honest political principles, only to be found in the ranks of those whose motto ever is, and ever will be—"Equal rights to all, and that administration of government whose blessings, as the dews of heaven, descend alike on the high and low, the rich and the poor."

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of James K. Polk, President of the United States, and can point with pride and satisfaction to his acts as evincing that judgment and regard to the welfare and interests of the country vouched for by the representatives of the democracy who presented his name as one worthy of the support of an enlightened, liberal and sagacious people.

Resolved, That in our vice president, George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania's favorite son, we have a man and a democrat fitted to be classed with our party's great apostles, Jefferson and Jackson. Undismayed by denunciations of fierce, implacable, and bitter enemies—unmoved by prayers, appeals, and entreaties of misguided friends and wavering politicians he assumed unhesitatingly the responsibility, and by a prompt exercise of his constitutional casting vote expunged from the statute book the odious and unjust tariff bill of '42—an act which will endear his name to millions yet unborn—became brighter "from the light reflected by burning effigies," and render it sacred on history's page, as belonging to one who, when the emergency arrived requiring the action of stern integrity and political fidelity, was fearlessly and promptly ready to do his duty. To his unflinching firmness and integrity we are indebted for the passage of the tariff act of 1846. The people will never forget him, nor omit an opportunity of expressing their gratitude. He has placed the capstone of honor on the administration of "Polk and Dallas."

Resolved, That we view the repeal of the tariff act of '42 as a subject for great congratulation and rejoicing by all classes, and that its substance, based on the only fair and equitable principle for a tariff—a tax on real value, excluding the specific and minimum practice, as furnished Congress by the able Secretary of the Treasury the Hon. R. J. Walker, and which we feel confident would, if circumstances at this time have warranted it, been less protective in its character, and more opposite to the unrighteous policy of fostering one branch of industry at the expense of another—will, we have no doubt, fully work out the arguments and facts submitted by this talented projector.

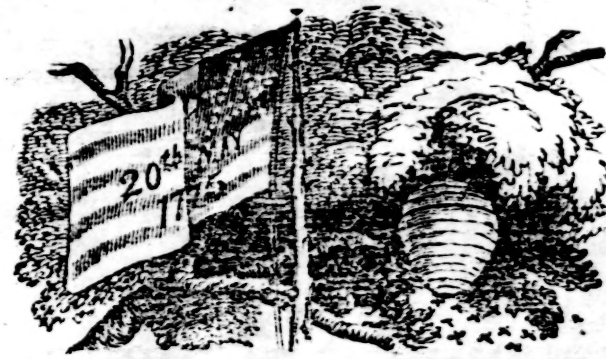
Resolved, that, in the passage of the constitutional treasury bill, the democracy have another favorite and just project accomplished, and hail it as an event of vital importance to the prosperity of the country; one well calculated to protect the community from the numerous evils, the inevitable offspring of any connexion or union between the government and the banks, and a measure which cannot fail of exercising a healthy influence on the currency of the country—a check to unlimited circulation of bank paper.

Resolved, That a well-regulated warehousing system being necessary for the commercial operations of the country, were well pleased at the passage of a bill making the first attempt to carry out the same, and trust that at the next session of Congress its indefatigable champion, the Hon. John A. Dix, will be able to perfect the system by amending the present act in accordance with his original well-matured plan.

Resolved, That our distinguished governor, Silas Wright, continues to enjoy the unbounded confidence of the democracy of the city & State—faithful to their doctrines, to the interest of the state; an able, upright and talented executive, he is well deserving of the continued regard of the people, who are satisfied their best interests could not be in safer hands.

Resolved, that this city and State will at the approaching election, exhibit an increased majority for democratic representatives and democratic measures.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—On Sunday night last, (the 6th instant,) a most awful murder was committed on the person of Mr. James Meadows, a citizen of this Granville County, who resided about ten miles west of this place. Meadows on the night of the murder, was at preaching in the neighborhood until about nine or ten o'clock in the night, from which place he went home, and some time in the night, some three or four persons, supposed to be negroes, entered his house, and took him out of his bed asleep, and carried him some distance to a creek, where they cut his arm strings, and then beat him to death with sticks. Meadows and his wife had parted some time previous to this affair and consequently, no person was sleeping in the room with him, but he and a little boy, and his daughter a girl 15 years old, both of whom saw their father, were undisturbed and taken out of doors, where several men ready to assist those who carried him out. We deem it improper to say more about the matter at present as Meadows' wife and a Negro man, a slave belonging to a Miss Smith, have been committed to Jail, and perhaps the case will be tried during this week.—*Oxford News.*



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

Charlotte, Friday, September 18, 1846.

UNION BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Union Bible Society, will be held on the 7th of October, (Court week) at 1 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be transacted.

J. H. CUTHBERTSON, President.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

For the future, all Obituary Notices making over six lines, will be charged as advertisements.

Will the Editor of the "American Agriculturist" please send us the August number of his valuable paper? It has the continuation of a valuable treatise on the management of the Honey Bee which we wish to publish.

NEW PAPER.

We have received the first number of a new paper published at Columbia, S. C., by I. C. Morgan, Esq., and called the "Palmetto State Banner." It is handsomely printed, and the editorials are written in a bold, vigorous style. The paper is Democratic, and we hope it may meet with the most abundant prosperity.

SICKLY SEASON.

The papers in this State to the north of us, speak of a great deal of sickness in their regions of country—principally chills and fevers. For the past ten days, portions of our County have been most signally afflicted with this scourge. In many families we have heard, there are not well persons enough left to take care of the sick. With all this sickness, however, there have been but very few deaths. The very few cases of sickness in this Village have been so far of a mild character, and readily yield to medicine.

MORE THUNDER.

The Resolutions of a public meeting of the Democracy of New York City, will be found in another column. They breathe the true spirit, and show that the Democratic people of the North are sound to the core on the Tariff, as well as on other questions. When the people thus rally around the President, he need not fear all the assaults of the Federalists, nor the panics of the Bank and manufacturing nabobs.

FOREIGN.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on the 3d instant. Mr. McLane, our Minister at London, came passenger in her. The news by the Britannia is not of much importance. The cotton and provision market at Liverpool was firm, and prices rather on the rise. The passage of our Tariff, by which the free trade reforms of England have been met in a kind spirit, had given great satisfaction in that country. There had been very heavy rains and terrific storms throughout England, and the crops greatly damaged. Parliament was to rise about the 28th August. The report that the Asiatic Cholera had appeared in London is contradicted. A public meeting to consider the matter had been held in the city.

TRUTH COMING OUT.

It will be recollected, that one of the greatest reasons assigned by the Tariffites why the exorbitant Tariff of 1842 should not be reduced, was that our manufactures would not then be enabled to compete here at home with the cheap goods of England manufactured by pauper labor. They would not only be shut out of the foreign market, but actually be unable to sell here at home at living profits. This was their cry. But the Tariff was reduced, and what now do we hear? Listen to the following, which appeared in a late number of the New York Tribune, the organ of the manufacturers:

"Two or three of the Lowell companies which made good dividends last year, earned them altogether by manufacturing for foreign markets, where their products came in direct competition with the cheap fabrics of England."

Here is a pretty declaration of fraud and falsehood for you. At the very time these men were crying out—"Don't reduce the Tariff! if you do we can't compete with the pauper labor of England, and must be ruined," they were amassing immense fortunes by actually carrying their goods abroad and underselling this same pauper labor at the very doors of the English factories! Such moral obliquity is astounding; but it is not more so, than that we should find Southern Whigs upholding this system of fraud and falsehood, when it is ruining themselves and their neighbors.

PROTECTION.

The best definition extant of the word protection, is, that it is to support, maintain, foster, give aid unto &c. Now, the Whigs and Tariffites maintain that it is the bounden duty of the government, by its laws, to afford protection to our home manufacturers of cotton goods, iron, &c. To "support," and "give aid" to these manufactures, the government must either give them money, or so frame its laws that under them the manufacturers can make more than they otherwise could—the principle is the same: to give them money, the government must first collect it by taxes from the whole people; or, to enable the manufacturers to make more money, the taxes must be laid upon other classes in the community so as to effect the object. In one case, the government would get the money itself first, and then give it to the manufacturers. This would be plain and all could see it. But the other puts the money at once into the pockets of the manufacturers by specious laws. The question arises, if these men are thus pampered, who bears the burden? If government enables the manufacturers to make more than they otherwise could, somebody must pay more than they should. Has government a right to thus legislate—to make one class rich at the expense of another?

This question is so fully and clearly answered by Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, in his speech at the last session of Congress on the Tariff, that we cannot do better than copy it. Mr. W. was the only

member from his State, who voted for the Tariff, and we are glad to see that his constituents approve his course and have nominated him for re-election.

Mr. Wilmot said:

"This government was established for the equal benefit and protection of ALL its citizens. If confined within its proper and legitimate action, its duties are simple—regulating our intercourse with foreign nations, affording protection to person and property, leaving each to pursue that particular employment or branch of industry which he may deem most profitable, or best adapted to his taste and habits. When it turns aside from these objects, and seeks to build up one interest—WHICH CAN ONLY BE DONE BY DEPRESSING OTHERS—it ceases to be a just government, it becomes a tyranny—unworthy of the confidence or support of the people."

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

The rumor mentioned under our miscellaneous head, in relation to the office of Minister to England, has proved true. Mr. BANCROFT has been appointed to that office by the President, and Judge MAYSON appointed Secretary of the Navy. Judge M. will also discharge the duties of Attorney General, until a regular appointment is made.

A BROADSIDE.

Whiggery will maintain that the Pennsylvania Democracy were "cheated," and "fooled," and "deceived" at the late Presidential election. It seems, however, the Democracy of that noble commonwealth are of a different opinion, and that all the meanings of our Whigs are only love's labor lost. We have before referred to meetings in several Counties, at which the Tariff of '46 was most heartily approved; but the following Resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Democracy of Bedford County, is such a perfect extinguisher upon Whiggery, that we cannot omit to copy it. Read it:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania are not to be bought by a bank, or frightened by a tariff panic—that the intelligence of her democrats is adequate to solve the tariff as it has done the currency question, and place sundry whig notions among the class of obsolete ideas; that her vote was cast in 1844, upon the fullest and most accurate knowledge of the various issues of the day, never having been cheated but once, in 1840, and we now proclaim to our political brethren, that despite the mangyures of secret or open enemies—as Pennsylvania always has been, so will she continue, true to her ancient colors."

Editorial Gleanings.

RUMORS.

The northern papers are at work upon Mr. Polk's Cabinet again. It is now said that Mr. Bancroft, the Secretary of the Navy, being in bad health, will be sent to England as Minister in place of Mr. McLane, and that Hon. John Y. Mason, now Attorney-General, will be made Secretary in Mr. Bancroft's stead. It is hardly probable, however, that a man in bad health will be sent Minister to England.

CHARLESTON ELECTION.

The election for City Officers occurred in Charleston, S. C., on the 7th instant. T. L. HUTCHINSON was elected Mayor, by a majority of 81 votes over the late Mayor, Gen. Schriener. The following gentlemen compose the new Board of Aldermen: C. M. Furman, A. J. White, Otis Mills, T. F. Capers, James English, G. H. Ingraham, Cassimer Patrick, Geo. Kinlock, John Hunter, G. C. Geddes, W. M. Lawton, Esqrs., and Dr. Ed. North.

When!—The editors of the Lynchburg Republican have received a present of a dozen apples from a widow lady, (is either of the editors a widower?) one of which measured fifteen inches in circumference, and weighed one pound and a half. They were of the New York pippin species.

The War Department has ordered Gen. Gaines to the command of the eastern division of the U. S. Army. His headquarters are to be at New York, and the General has already repaired thither to assume the duties of his new command.

Horrid!—On Wednesday of last week, Charles Bright, of Elizabeth City, in this State, shot a widow lady, named Bundy, killing her, and then shot himself twice, and died immediately. The papers assign no cause for this awful tragedy.

Iowa has adopted the State Constitution by a majority of near 900. Elections will shortly take place for a Governor, Lieut. Governor, and members of the State Legislature. Iowa is almost unanimously democratic.

The new Constitution, framed for Missouri by the Convention which sat in that State last winter, was rejected at the recent elections, by near 8,000 majority.

Two negro stealers—James Carlisle and Isaac C. Weatherly, were recently arrested in Chesterfield and Marlborough Districts, S. C. They are in jail awaiting a trial.

The Federalists have again carried Vermont. We expected as much.

Professor Thomas R. Dew, late President of William and Mary College, Va., died recently at his residence in Virginia.

Col. Samuel Medary, late editor of the Ohio Statesman, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Columbus District, Ohio.

Flour is selling at Wheeling, Va., at \$2 50 per barrel. At the West, the general price is from \$2 50 to \$3 per barrel.

Ruined!—A new cotton cloth manufactory is now in course of erection (started since the Tariff Bill was passed) at Wheeling, Va.—capital \$40,000.

The Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road was sold by Virginia on the 4th instant, and purchased by the Board of Public Works of that State for \$62,000.

The last Congress passed a law to retrocede the County of Alexandria, D. C., to Virginia, but made a vote of the people on the question necessary before the law should take effect. The vote has just been taken, and has resulted in favor of retrocession, by a large majority. The President has accordingly issued his proclamation, announcing that the County of Alexandria has been duly re-made a portion of Virginia.

Mr. William Lundy was killed in Edgehill District, S. C., on the 27th ult., by the accidental discharge of a gun he was loading.

Efforts are making to extend the Magnetic Telegraph from Washington City to New Orleans. When completed, news from Boston can be transmitted to New Orleans in a minute!

Origin of Lynch Law.—By a publication in Morris's National Press, it seems that Benedict Arnold was the first person to administer lynch-law in this country. It was in 1776. Arnold was then Captain of a merchant vessel, and carried on a mercantile house at New-Haven, Connecticut. A man named Peter Boole had been a voyage with Arnold, and on their return, he informed the custom-house officer of the Crown that the vessel had brought home contraband goods. Arnold whipped the fellow himself first, and made him take an oath that he had given false information, and that he would leave New-Haven, never to return. But in a few days he came back; when Arnold and his friends took him to the whipping post and gave him forty lashes. The account says—"the affair was submitted to Col. David Wooster and Enos Allen, (gentlemen of reputed good judgment and understanding) who were of the opinion that the fellow was not whipped too much and gave him fifty shillings damages."

New Definition.—"Ruin," is now said to mean, the reducing of a manufacturer's profits from \$50,000 to \$35,000 per annum, and not allowing him, by law, to swallow up all the farmer makes at a single dab.

A Hoax.—That marriage we announced last week, as having occurred in New York and Boston by magnetic Telegraph. A letter writer for a Philadelphia paper did it.

Effects of the Tariff.—The papers in all directions state that the merchants who have been north for goods lately, made their purchases on the most favorable terms. All descriptions of cotton goods, in particular, have fallen in price greatly.

The population of Lower Canada, by the latest Census, was 690,782. Of this number, 11,946 are natives of the United States.

Villainous.—A company of twelve German emigrants recently arrived at Albany, N. Y., were robbed of all their money by some villain. They had all put their money together in a basket, the whole sum amounting to \$2,200, in five franc pieces, and while engaged in removing their goods from the vessel, the basket and its contents were stolen.

Distressing.—The Pennsylvania says a pair of horses ran away a few days since, and there was no stopping them until they run plump up against the Tariff of '46, when they stopped inconsequently. It is also said, that when the news that McKay's Bill had become a law reached Cincinnati, rain was falling rapidly, but it stopped immediately on hearing the announcement. On account of the passage of said Bill, a subscriber has stopped the Washington Union. The Raleigh Standard says a certain "conscientious" gentleman has stopped the Standard on account of that same Bill. A "Christian gentleman," has stopped the Jeffersonian for the same reason. A Tariff that produces such consequences surely should be repealed.

The following sentiment from the Raleigh Standard will meet a hearty response from the bosom of every true Democrat in the State: "New York had her Tallmadge; Virginia her Rives, and North Carolina has her Haywood. New York and Virginia threw off their apostate sons and took the front rank in the phalanx of Republican States; and so it may be with North Carolina." Amen!

The last Camden Journal says a bale of new Cotton sold in that Town on the 3d inst., for 8 cents. The same paper says flour is scarce and in demand at \$5 50 per barrel.

The President has authorized the sale of upwards of ten millions of acres of public lands. The lands lie in Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi. The sales commence in October and November next.

South Carolina and Georgia now have in active and profitable operation seven hundred and seventy-six miles of Rail Road. Only one hundred and ninety-four miles of this road is in South Carolina.

There is a proposition in agitation to divide Texas into two separate States. It is said the southern members of Congress at the recent session received the proposition in a very favorable spirit.

Friend HOLDEN of the Standard, boasts of having raised twenty-seven bushels of Wheat from one acre of land. Pretty good; but nothing to what we intend to do next year, should our health be spared and the season be a favorable one.

A man by the name of J. J. Abernathie, committed suicide in Camden county, Ga., on the 12th ult., by hanging himself. From papers found on his person, he was from York District, S. C.

The degree of LL. D. has been conferred on the Hon. William C. Preston, of S. C., by Harvard University.

The Whigs of Tennessee are abusing Senator Jarnagin for his vote in favor of the Tariff worse than we Democrats here are abusing Haywood for not doing it. Jarnagin has a consolation, however, which Haywood has not: He obeyed the instructions of his constituents, and thereby proved he had a "conscience" that does not gingle in ice.

A misfortune to whiggery is a benefit to the country. So says the Pennsylvania.

Mr. CALHOUN and his wife and daughter, by invitation of the citizens of Wytheville, Va., spent two days in that place before last on their passage home from Virginia Springs. Mr. C. took occasion to visit the home of his father, Patrick Calhoun, where he resided before the revolution broke out, and from which he was driven by the Indians. It is on Reed Creek, eight miles from Wytheville. Mr. C. declined the acceptance of a public dinner, but dined with a large number of the citizens of Wythe the evening of his departure. He returned home through East Tennessee and by the Warm Springs in this State.

A facetious friend remarked the other day, that the only things on which Haywood's resignation had exercised an influence, so far as he could see, was the Penitentiary question and the ex Senator himself:—it had killed both as dead as a door-nail. A bystander replied, he thought the conclusion was wrong as to the Penitentiary; for if the people had known of all the circumstances of the resignation in time, they would most certainly have voted for a Penitentiary, and had treason made a Penitentiary offence, and the law made retrospective in its action.

The Democracy of Edgcombe, in public meeting have pronounced false, the assertion of Mr. Haywood, that the "Jackson Republicans" have always been in favor of incidental protection.

Pope in Mexico.—In Mexico, the hierarchy is composed of an archbishop and ten Bishops. The number of priests is about ten thousand, and of Roman Catholics about seven millions, divided into one thousand and seventy five parishes. Says the Catholic News.

None but the rich can afford to worship the God of the Chinese. The people expend annually three hundred and sixty millions of dollars for incense to burn before their idols, being about one dollar for every man woman and child in the kingdom.

The Secretary of State, Mr. BUCHANAN, having gone on a trip north, the President has appointed the Hon. N. P. Trest acting Secretary of State, during Mr. B's absence.

The Independent, lately published by Mr. Loring at Wilmington, has been discontinued. Mr. Loring is now connected with Mr. Stringer in publishing "The Commercial," at Wilmington.

By a statement lately published, it seems from the records of the department, that under the repudiating bankrupt act of 1846, there were nearly thirty thousand debtors discharged—the aggregate amount of debts given in was about four hundred and forty millions of dollars, and the aggregate amount of property surrendered was forty three millions—leaving near four hundred millions unpaid. Pretty well for a party, who professed to hold repudiation in holy abhorrence!

S. S. Beman, Esq., is the whig candidate for Congress in the district lately represented by Mr. Yancey of Alabama. He is the son of the Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, who formerly lived in Hancock County, Ga.—married a Southern lady—sold his negroes—and then removed to Troy, N. York, where he became distinguished as an abolition lecturer and leader. He was a man of talents, and his son is said to be so.

W. J. & H. Underwood offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, and say that the citizens of Cass County will pay One Hundred, and the Governor of Georgia One Hundred, in addition, to any person or persons who will apprehend and deliver one Thomas Boyd who, on the 8th of August committed a murder on the person of George W. Underwood of Cass County. Boyd is represented as being 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, swarthy complexion, dark hair and eyes, prominent front teeth, square made, of fleshy habit, and between 35 and 40 years of age.

The Hon. FELIX G. MCCONNELL, a Member of Congress from Alabama, died at Washington, on the 10th instant.

It is said that very large orders for Corn were sent out to this country from England by the last steamer.

Important from Mexico!

UNITED STATES SHIP BURNED AND OFFICERS TAKEN PRISONERS.

The United States brig Truxton went ashore on the Tuxpan river, 130 miles north of Vera Cruz. It appears that Capt. Carpenter of the Truxton, sent his boats ashore for water, and wishing to get his brig near enough to shore to protect his boats with his guns; for this purpose he employed a Scotchman he had taken out of a Mexican vessel to pilot him in, but the Scotchman, from design or accident, ran the brig aground on the 15th of August. On the 17th she was abandoned by all but Lt. Hunter and a boat's crew; about 60 in all went ashore and surrendered to the Mexicans.

They were hospitably received, a ball given to them as a compliment, and a guide sent with them next day to Tampico. Lieut. Hunter and his boats crew left the vessel and put to sea. He overhauled and took a small Mexican schooner, in which he proceeded to the anchorage of the Squadron.

The U. S. Steamer Princeton was immediately despatched to the wreck of the Truxton, but so high was the sea that it could not be approached until the 22d, when, finding it impossible to get her off or save her, she was fired. The Mexicans had previously, however, completely stripped her of every thing they could get away, and threw her guns overboard.

The U. S. Steamer Legare arrived at New Orleans on the 5th September with important despatches for the American Government, the contents of them not known. It was reported that the Mexican States had refused to furnish troops to march against the American Army.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the Truxton, who have gone to Tampico.

Commander E. W. Carpenter; Acting Master James N. Breckland; Passed Midshipman John P. Rankhead, George B. Bissell; Purser George F. Cutler; Assistant Surgeon John S. Messersmith; Midshipman Simeon S. Bassett; Captain Clerk H. Wilkinson; together with about fifty officers and seamen.

From the Matamoros Flag, Aug. 29.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The town for several days has been rife with rumors of the taking of Monterey by a party of men from San Antonio. We placed no confidence whatever in the report, from the first, and to satisfy those who had any doubts on the subject, we called on the Officer in command here, and he stated that he believed it to be an idle rumor. As we thought we understood the same reports were in circulation at the last accounts, and as little credit given them, it is stated that Col. Harney, with the troops at Bexar, had crossed the Rio Grande at Laredo and proceeded to the place in question without advising the commander of the movement; but dispatches have been received from him, within a few days, dated at San Antonio; so that knocks the affair out of the pale of probability. Now if there is any account of the affair that looks reasonable it is the Mexicans: They say that letters from Monterey assert that a body of Americans, who came down by the way of New Mexico, were joined near the Presidio by a number of Texan adventurers, and the combined force had entered the town without any opposition. It is believed that many things would surprise us more than the last mentioned movement. Two weeks ago a letter was received here from Monclova stating that a body of Americans was advancing upon that place, but it received no credit whatever from the Americans.

THE ADVANCE.

We learn by the last steamer from Camargo that all the Regulars had departed for the interior with the exception of one regiment. Gen. Taylor was still at Camargo, but it was supposed that he would leave in a few days.

Gen. Twiggs had reached Camargo, with about 2,600 men from this place, and we understand he started off immediately for Monterey.

Gen. Worth, if he continued his march, must be close on to Monterey about this time. He will probably have the honor of marching the first troops into that place—unless the "adventurers" have got there ahead of him, which would not create much surprise in the minds of some.—*Id.*

Col. Curtis's Regiment of Ohio volunteers are winning golden opinions from all classes of people in Matamoros. Their position is more important and arduous than that of any other Volunteer Regiment in the field, and the perfect discipline which govern all their actions, speaks every thing in their favor. It is a perfect mystery to us how these Ohioans have become so perfect in all the duties of a soldier. They perform every thing with the precision of veteran troops. Ohio will have cause to be proud of the name her volunteers will win in Mexico.

Prodigious!!—We had yesterday upon our desk, duly bottled in spirits, a specimen of the cat erpillar kind, that "beats all water." If it were the only one, it would be bad enough to have such a vile beast in the world—but it is a species, and counts it millions. This specimen was brought from a plantation on John's Island, where it has succeeded the common caterpillar and is finishing what the latter has spared, of the Cotton crops. It is seen inches long, and to the eye appears 1 1/2 inches circumference, in the largest part. Its sting is highly poisonous,—in this respect, as well as in its horrible ugliness, resembling the tarantula. We have never set eyes upon a more rascally looking beast. As far as we know, it is a new plague,—but we cannot undertake to decide that this is absolutely its first appearance. We hope that the Naturalists of our city will take it into consideration and settle the point, which has become one of practical importance.—*Charleston Mercury*

MARRIED.

In Davis County, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, Andrew Huxey, Esq., of Lexington, to Miss Elizabeth CHAFFIN.

OBITUARIES.

DIED, at her residence in Wilkes County, on the 22d ult., after a lingering illness, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Benj. O. H. P. Martin, deeply mourned and regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintances.

In Anson County, on the 23d ultimo, ISHAM INGRAM, Esq., in full hopes of a better world. Mr. Ingram, as a citizen, was highly esteemed, and as a husband, greatly beloved. He has left a widow, and a large circle of friends, to deplore his loss.

In Salisbury, on the 9th inst., EMMA MALINDA, daughter of Mr. Alexander W. and Malinda Bus, aged 1 year, 11 months and 7 days.

In Rowan County, on the 23d ult., after an illness of one day, Mrs. JANE C., wife of John P. McKelvie, Esq., aged 37 years.

In Davis County, on the 27th ult., at the residence of his brother, Gen. JAMES COOK.

On the 10th instant, of Congestive Fever, Mr. RICHARD COWSER, of Union County, aged about 55 years. The deceased was for some years an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was unassuming in manners, possessed a mind always calm, serene and even tempered; he was of a benevolent disposition and was an agreeable friend. The deceased left three orphan children and a wide circle of relatives and friends to lament this afflictive dispensation of Providence.

Few have died so generally beloved, for all found him to be a generous, hospitable, honest, christian friend. He was endowed with a memory which for minuteness and accuracy was truly surprising, and oftentimes he has regaled the social circle with some reminiscence, as well as with a story, which all appealed to the correctness of his memory in any case of dispute, and his decision was always found to be correct. I have often heard him say that the first lesson his mother taught him was, "always to speak the truth," and that was his motto through life. Others have been more talented, but few so honest; others more famous, but few so highly esteemed.

A FRIEND.

In this County, on the 6th instant, after a short illness, Mrs. MARRIA W. KINN, consort of William Reid, Esq., aged about 47 years. Mrs. Reid had from early life been a consistent member of the Associate Reformed Church, and by a pious walk and Godly conversation, made herself very dear to all her christian acquaintances of every denomination. She was a most affectionate wife, a truly christian mother, training up her children in the paths of virtue and piety, and a kind, benevolent friend and neighbor, always ready to administer to the wants of the poor and distressed. An affectionate husband and six children, with a numerous circle of relatives and friends, are left to mourn—but not as those without hope. Mrs. Reid died in the lively hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

Also, on the 15th instant, Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, father of Mrs. Reid, whose death is announced above, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. K. was a native of Ireland, from whence he emigrated at an early age and settled in this County. Though only about 9 years after the breaking out of the Revolution, he recollected to the day of his death, and could relate with great animation, many of the stirring scenes of that awful crisis in our country's history. He was a man of strong mind, strong feelings, and indomitable perseverance. He was a friend of liberty, religion, as well as civil and social order, and country with a fervor that knew no bounds. His chief love, however, was to his God. For more than fifty years previous to his death, he was an active member of, and ruling elder in, the Associate Reformed Church. He was a good and pious old man—full of years and of piety, than art gone from this world of trouble to reap thy reward in Heaven.

NOTICE.

ALL persons in arrears with me for Taxes must make immediate payment; those failing to do so, must not complain when a course to ensure collection is taken.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Sept 18 70

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1846.

ORDERED by the Court, a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law for Mecklenburg County be opened and held on the 5th Monday of November next.

Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Cases will please take notice.

Test: J. B. KERR, c. m. s. c.

Charlotte, Sept. 18, 1846. 78

Common Schools.

The Free White Men of Mecklenburg County, and the Mecklenburg portion of Union, that are entitled to vote for Members of the House of Commons, are requested to meet at some suitable place, (as near central as practicable,) in their several School Districts, on the last SATURDAY in this month, and elect School Committees, whose term will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue for one year, and until others are chosen. The Ex-Committees will make out their Reports for the past year, and send them to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents by the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT; giving the number of Males and Females, over four and under twenty one years of age, in their Districts. The number of each, that has been taught; the name of the Teacher; the length of time he taught, and the amount paid him, &c., &c.

T. H. HUTCHISON, Ch'n.

Elysian Grove, Sept 18 79

Notice.

THE firm heretofore existing between J. W. & J. Rainey is this day dissolved, and I will not be responsible for any contract or contracts made or contracted by J. Rainey.

J. W. RAINY.

March 26, 1846. 57

PRICES CURRENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., SEPT. 9.			
(Corrected weekly from the Temperance Advocate.)			
Bagging,	15 a 22	Nails,	5 1/2 a 20
Bale Rope,	6 1/2 a 10	Pork,	5 a 5 1/2
Bacon,	7 a 7 1/2	Rice,	2 a 4 1/2
Butter,	12 a 14	Sugar, Musco,	9 a 11
Coffee, Cuba,	8 a 10	Havana, White,	14 a 16
Rio,	8 a 10	" Brown,	9 a 10
Java,	13 1/2 a 14	Loaf,	14 a 16
Cotton,	6 a 7 1/2	Lump,	14 a 16
Flour,	5 a 6 1/2	Crushed,	15 a 18
Corn,	82 a 85	Doubled Refin.	15 1/2 a 18
Iron,	5 a 10	Salt,	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Lard,	10 a 12	Tallow,	8 a 7
Molasses,	40 a 37 1/2	Teas,	75 a \$1 1/2

CAMDEN, S. C. SEPT. 9.			
(Corrected weekly from the Journal.)			
Bacon, (scarce)	8 a 12½	Bagging,	12½ a 16
Beef, per pound,	3½ a 5	Cheese, pound,	5 a 14
Butter,	do 12½ a 25	Coffee,	8 a 14
Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Cotton Yarn,	87½
do apple,	50 a 55	Powder, keg,	\$6 a 7
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Iron, pound,	5 a 6½
Corn,	80 a 81	Lead, pound,	7 a 9
Flour,	\$6 a 6.50	Lamp Oil,	\$1 a 1.25
Feathers,	30 a 37½	Lime, barrel,	\$2 a 2.50
Lard, pound,	10 a 12	Molasses,	37½ a 45
Linsed Oil,	75 a 80	Mackarel, bbl.	a
Oats, bushel,	40 a 45	Nails, cut, lb.	5 a 6
Peas,	65 a 80	Rope,	6½ a 12
Potatoes, swt.	37½ a 50	Rice, bushel,	\$3 a 4
do Irish,	a	Sugar, pound,	8 a 14
Pork, pound,	5 a 6	Salt sack,	\$1.50 a 1.75
Rye,	\$1.50 a 1.75	Shot, pound,	8 a 10
Tallow,	7 a 8	Steel, pound,	16 a 23
Tobacco,	8 a 10	Tea,	75 a \$1.50
Whiskey,	50 a 55	Twine,	20 a 25

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. SEPT. 9.			
(Corrected weekly from the Observer.)			
Brandy, peach,	1 09	Iron,	4 1/2 a 5
Butto, apple,	45 a 53	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7 1/2 a 8	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5 1/2
Cotton,	7 a 7 1/2	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
	75 a 80	Salt, bush,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.	13 a 15	Do. sack,	\$1 1/2 a 2
Flour,	4 1/2 a 4 3/4	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42

CHARLESTON, S. C., SEPT. 12.			
(Corrected weekly from the Mercury.)			
Bagging,	12 a 14 1/2	Pork,	14 1/2 a 15
Bale Rope,	4 a 8 1/2	Rice,	2 1/2 a 4 1/2
Bacon,	6 1/2 a 7 1/2	Sugar, Lous.	6 a 7
Butter,	16 a 21	Havana, white	10 a 10 1/2
Coffee, Rio,	8 1/2 a 8	" brown,	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Java,	12 a 13	Muscovado,	6 1/2 a 8
Cuba,		Lump,	9 1/2 a 10
Flour,	5 1/2 a 5 1/2	Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	68 a 70	Crushed,	12 a 12 1/2
Iron,	84 a 84	Doub. refined,	12 a 12 1/2
Lard,	7 1/2 a 8	Salt,	\$106 a 1 10
Molasses,	21 a 32	Tea,	18 a 50
Nails,	40 a 42	Cotton,	6 1/2 a 8

NOTICE.

WE will offer for sale on the premises to the highest bidder on TUESDAY, the 20th of October next a VALUABLE PLANTATION, known as the Robert Huggins Place, lying on the head waters of Coddle Creek, joining the lands of James Jamison and others, containing

500 ACRES OF LAND.

The Plantation has on it a fine Dwelling House with all other necessary Buildings. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. HARTGRAVE,

D. KILPATRICK,

Ex'rs of Robert Huggins, dec'd.

Sept 18 79

THE winter session of this institution will commence on the 2d Monday of October, and close with an examination during the 1st week of March; and the second session will close with an examination on Friday preceding July Court.—No winter vacation, except the usual recess at Christmas.

The Principal has submitted the following course of studies, judiciously arranged, which it is hoped many daughters of Mecklenburg and vicinity will complete; and when completed, with approved examinations, they shall receive a certificate of scholarship and a GOLD MEDAL.

Regular Course.—English Grammar, Geography, Logic, Rhetoric, History of the U. States, and general History;—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Mensuration;—Natural Mental, and Moral Philosophy, Chymistry, Astronomy, Botany, Criticism, and exercises in Composition.—at \$18 per session.

Preparatory Department, embracing English Grammar 1st part, Peter Parley's Geography, and the five principal rules of Arithmetic, with Orthography, Reading and Writing—at \$10 per session.

Children at \$6 per session. Entrance \$1.

Board, including washing, bedding, fuel and candles, at \$3 per session.

Extra Studies and Charges.

Latin or Greek Language \$7 per session.

French, 10 " "

Drawing and Painting, 10 " "

Ornamental Needlework, 5 " "

Music on the Piano, 20 " "

The usual instrumental fee 5 " "

Payment required at the close of each session.—Upon re-consideration, we approve the fixed rates of tuition, as similar to those of other good institutions.

It gives us pleasure to announce the flourishing condition of the Academy; and to say, that the expectations entertained when it was placed under the direction of the present Principal, have been fully realized. The performances of the classes at the close of the late session, would honorably compare with those of any institution at the South.

It is worthy of a liberal patronage, and hope that many will complete the required course, and receive the proffered testimonials of scholarship. Special attention is paid to morals, and religious instruction.

Rev. C. Johnston, Principal. Miss S. F. Davidson has charge of Music. Miss E. J. Trott, tutress of ornamental branches, and general assistant, Miss M. J. and J. L. Johnston, daughters of the Principal, assist in the lower classes.

WM. DAVIDSON, JOHN IRWIN, H. B. WILLIAMS, LEROY SPRINGS, JOS. H. WILSON, Trustees.

Charlotte, Sept 18 79

CONCORD HOTEL.

South of the Courthouse, Concord, N. C., by R. W. FOARD.

Caution.

CAUTION the public against trading for a note of hand given by me to Mrs. MARY J. ROSSICK. The note is for Ten Dollars, six months after date and dated July 26, 1846. I have received no value for said note, and will never pay it unless compelled by law.

MIDDLETON LAWING.

July 31 72

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that A. A. Norwood is appointed agent for me at my Saw Mill, 5 miles south of Charlotte. All contracts made by him in the business of the Mill, will be good in my name. He will at all times be able and prepared to furnish Lumber of all kinds, at the lowest prices.

STEPHEN PET US

Jan 30, 1846. 41

William L. Beatty,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER.

Charlotte, N. C., No. 9, Trade-Street.

June 19 266

NEW FIRM



C. T. ALEXANDER & Co.

HAVING purchased the Stock of GOODS of the late CHAS. E. MOSS, announce to the public that they have commenced business in the building lately occupied by Mr. Moss, and are now ready and willing to wait on all who may give them a call. Their Stock consists of

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

A large Stock of GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE

SADDLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

A LARGE STOCK OF SOLE AND HARNESS LEATHER,

ROPING, QUICKSILVER, SHOVELS AND SPADES,

10 CASES NEGRO SHOES

Best article of Miles' BOOTS,



Ladies' Shoes, Hats and Bonnets.

The citizens generally are invited to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods unusually low for CASH, as the terms on which they purchased will enable them to do so. They expect soon to receive a new supply, which will make their Stock complete, and they pledge themselves to the broad fact that they will not be undersold by any other house in this place. The article of NEGRO SHOES and WINTER GOODS of almost every description will be sold much lower than heretofore. Also SOLE LEATHER, at very cheap prices. Purchasers will, therefore, find it to their interest to give us a call before buying elsewhere. All we want is for you to call, hear prices and then judge for yourselves.

CHAS. T. ALEXANDER & CO.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 18, 1846 79

Great Reduction

As quick Sales and small Profits are our motto, we will sell as Cheap as the Cheapest and as Low as the Lowest.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving and opening at the south corner of Tryon st., a very large and splendid Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

the latest stock we have had for several years, and the CHEAPEST. Our Stock being very much reduced before we received our Goods, our friends and customers may be sure they are buying new Goods and new styles and at the lowest prices. All of our Goods having been purchased principally for Cash, and under such circumstances, enables us to acknowledge but few competitors.

It is too tedious to enumerate all the styles of Goods, but will say we have a complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRY GOODS; We have a stock of Ladies' White French Wedding Dresses; A splendid assortment of Shaded French Ombres, for Ladies' Dresses; A good assortment of Rich figured Gros de Genes, Silks, Colored and Black; A large lot of Linen Tape Trimming; Linen Edgings; A large lot of French Collars; We defy comparison in the articles of Boots and Shoes.

Also: The article of Negro Blankets and Bed Blankets; and Prints of all kinds; Broadcloths and Cassimeres. We wish to sell all we can for Cash, but we particularly invite all men that are perfectly good and want credit to call on us. We will sell them.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Sept 19 79

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of Goods, takes this method of returning his thanks to his numerous friends and old customers for the very liberal patronage received at their hands during the last ten years, he now solicits all those indebted to come forward as speedily as possible and make settlement as he will not be engaged until his old business is settled.

He would also recommend his former customers and friends who buy for Cash, to his successors, Robert F. Davidson and Charles E. Spratt, satisfied that the reputation of the house will not suffer in their hands.

Sept 1 78

NEW FIRM.

R. F. DAVIDSON & C. E. SPRATT.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to the public, that they have taken the well known stand of W. W. Elms, where they are prepared to offer to the public FOR CASH and CASH ONLY, a very large and well selected stock of

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WITH QUEENSWARE, BAGGING, ROPING AND TWINE, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

WITH A LARGE AND SUPERIOR LOT OF DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS, SCREEN WIRE, &c., TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THOSE ENGAGED IN MILLING.

They particularly invite CASH DEALERS, with the assurance that they shall have full compensation for their money. They also say to those who are accustomed to buy on time, that they will not do a Credit Business.

Charlotte, September 5,

Business Cards
Like the following, will be inserted one year for \$5, -if no over four lines length.

BREM & ALEXANDER.
Wholesale and Retail Merchants, 3 doors north of the public square, east side main street, Charlotte, N. C.

KETHUNE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
First door south of J. B. Kerr's Taverna,
Charlotte, N. C.

CONCORD HOTEL.
South of the Courthouse, Concord, N. C., by R. W. FOARD.

William L. Beatty,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER.
Charlotte, N. C., No. 9, Trade-Street.
June 19 266 1y

DR. DAVID T. CALDWELL.
Office in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Watson, second square south of the courthouse, on Main street.

The Concord Cotton Factory.
We now have on hand a large stock of **BALE ROPE, YARN AND DOMESTICS.**
—ALSO—
Over 1500 pieces of heavy 44 inch **COTTON BAGGING.**
A very superior article, which we will sell lower than any thing of the kind that can be brought from the Northern markets.

Concord, N. C., WILL. P. MOORE, July 31, 1846. 72 TF

New Concern,
On the Cheap and Fashionable Plan.
JOSHUA TROTTER
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has set up on his "own hook," in the business of manufacturing **CARRIAGES, &c.**
He is at the old stand of Overman & Trotter, immediately opposite the Jail, and intends that his work, for neatness, durability, and dispatch in filling orders, shall not be surpassed by any similar establishment in the southern country.

GARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, COACHES, &c.
With or without Harness.
Will be made in a very superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and at very low prices. All he asks for the public to give him a trial, and then if his work will not stand the test, he asks them not for their patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds will be executed to order, and finished according to promise, at very low charges.
N. B. Buggies, Carriages, &c., kept at all times for hire.
Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1846. 245-F

Pure South Down and Leicester Bucks and North Devon Bull Calves for sale.
THE Subscriber has for sale a few selected and excellent specimens of the above Stock including the PURE BRED, three quarters, and seven eighths. Also a superior THOROUGH BRED BULL CALF 2 years old the 12th of October last and three other grade Bull Calves of unsurpassed beauty all ready for delivery.

W. R. HOLT.
The subscriber warrants the above stock to be descended from the purest and best specimens of thorough bred stock in the U. States.
Lexington, N. C. Sept 4 77 4t

The Mansion House FOR SALE.
THIS well-known, large and commodious PUBLIC HOUSE, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C. will be sold on Tuesday next October Court, to the highest bidder. It is situated near the Court House, in the centre of the business part of the Town—has on the premises a good well of Water, large and roomy Stables, sufficient for the accommodation of 80 Horses. A few years past this property cost \$11,000, and it can now be had for \$4,000. The purchaser can have the Furniture on very low terms. The Proprietors are determined to sell, and it can be purchased privately any time between this and October Court. For information, apply to Wm. S. NORMENT, on the premises.
Aug 14 74 1s

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY AND Photographic Depots, FOUNDED 1840:
Awarded the MEDAL, FOUR FIRST PREMIUMS, and TWO HIGHEST HONORS, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful COLORED DAGUERRETYPEs, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street. BALTIMORE,
ADJOINING CAMPBELL'S JEWELRY STORE.
Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
No. 251 Broadway, N. York, Market street, St. Louis.
" 75 Court street, Boston, Main street, Du Buque.
" 136 Chesnut-st., Phila. Broadway, Saratoga.
" 56 Canal st., N. Orleans. Dow's Buildings, Albany.
" 127 Viell Rue Du Temple Middle street, Portland.
" 33 Church st., Liverpool. Main street, N. York.
" 32 Main-st., Louisville. ———, Petersburg, Va.
" 176 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Catawba Springs.
THIS well known ESTABLISHMENT is now ready for the reception of Visitors for the season. A few Families can be furnished with comfortable Rooms, and every necessary accommodation. The terms of Boarding will be low, and can be ascertained by writing to the undersigned at the Springs, or to J. W. HAMPTON, at Charlotte.

THOMAS HAMPTON.
Catawba County, June 25, 1846. 67 1f

Medical Notice.
DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug Store. Cases committed to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention.
Charlotte, January, 1845. 93-1y

PRINTING
THE Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING
promptly attended to, and neatly executed. In a very superior style, and at short notice, -cheap Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets, Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets.
BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

TO PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and others.
DR. EDWARD SILL, DRUGGIST.
Wholesale and Retail,
A FEW DOORS BELOW CLARK'S HOTEL, **COLUMBIA, S. C.**
RESPECTFULLY solicits attention to his fresh and extensive Stock of **French, English, and American Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instrument, Glass Ware, Perfumery, Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent, MEDICINES AND FANCY ARTICLES.**
His long experience in the business and the advantages which he possesses in having command of ample capital, with all other facilities, enables him to offer to purchasers, the strongest possible inducements. The quality of every article sold will be guaranteed; and his prices shall be so unobjectionable as to remove every possible motive for sending beyond Columbia for goods in his line.
Columbia is proverbially so healthy, that wagons from the back country are plying to and from it at all seasons of the year. There are also lines of stage coaches leaving it two and three times a week for all the country above it. These, together, constitute facilities for forwarding both large and small packages, that will be found very convenient.
Terms cash, or city acceptances.
Columbia, S. C., February, 1846. 49-F

New Stock.
THOS. TROTTER
Has just received a splendid stock OF NEW **JEWELLERY.**
EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.
All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.
October, 24, 1845. THOMAS TROTTER. 32-1f

Charlotte Drug Store.
JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Physicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual terms.
Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. B. OATES, Druggist, May, 3, 1844 59-F

LOOK To your own interest!
ALL kinds of Ornamental, Sign, House, Carriage, and Flag PAINTING will be executed by the undersigned, when called on, promptly and in a very superior manner. Specimens of his work may be seen in Charlotte. All orders for Painting, or Varnishing furniture, directed to this place, will meet prompt attention. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Paints and Oils furnished by the subscriber, if required.
JOSEPH C. TEMPLES
Charlotte, June 5, 1846. 44-16

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY AND Photographers Furnishing Depots;
Awarded the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.
Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.
Instructions given in the art.
A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand at the lowest cash prices.
New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 130 Chestnut St.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover St.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church Street. 69

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
MAIN ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.
THE subscriber has taken charge of the CHARLOTTE HOTEL, recently occupied by Col M. W. Alexander, and respectfully invites the former patrons of this Establishment, and the public generally, to call. Having every convenience for the accommodation of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, he is determined to use unwearied exertions to please all his guests, and hopes that the public will award him a liberal share of patronage.
JAS. A. SADLER.
Jan. 1, 1846.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND Paper Hanging.
J. W. RAINEY
TENDERS his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the Tools and Implements necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for years engaged in it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

ORNAMENTAL, SIGN, FLAG, & HOUSE Painting and Paper Hanging,
will be promptly executed in a superior style and at moderate charges. Specimens of their work may be seen in any of the surrounding Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Irrell, Caldwell, or Stanley.
Orders for Signs will be thankfully received and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.
All letters on business, (post-paid) directed to Concord or Charlotte, will be attended to.
Nov. 29, 1845. J. W. RAINEY. 37

THE SOUTH-CAROLINIAN, BY A. G. SUMNER & B. R. CARROL.
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.
SHOULD sufficient encouragement be received, the proprietors propose to issue *The South-Carolinian*, after the first day of October next, as follows:
A Semi-Weekly Paper at \$5 per annum, in advance; or \$6 at the end of the year.
A Weekly paper at \$3 per annum in advance; or \$4 at the end of the year.
Both papers will contain the same reading matter, and also all new advertisements.
The South Carolinian will be printed on the very best paper, with new and beautiful type.
June 20 96 1f

Valuable Lands for Sale.
AS Agent for Mr. ANDERSON, I am desirous of selling a TRACT OF LAND, lying in Providence Settlement, adjoining N. M. Sitt, Clarke Weddington and others, containing about 200 Acres. This Land is very valuable, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
Also:—
I will sell a Tract of my own Land, lying on the Water of Big Sugar Creek, three miles south of Charlotte, containing 100 ACRES. On the premises is a good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and a large quantity of superior Meadow Land, in a high state of improvement.
The Terms for this Tract will be made very accommodating. Apply for information to ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.
Aug 14 74 1f

Negroes for Sale.
AS Administrator on the Estate of the late JOHN PENBERTH, deceased, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday of next October Court, it being the 27th day of the month, two likely and valuable young NEGRO MEN. One is a good Brick Mason, and the other is an experienced and intelligent Gold Miner. These boys are very valuable. Terms made known at the Sale.
All persons indebted to the Estate of John Penberthy, deceased, must make immediate payment, as the business of the Estate must be closed. Those having claims against the Estate are required to present them in the manner prescribed by law, or their collection will be resisted.
W. W. ELMS, Adm'r.
Aug 28 76 1s

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that A. A. Norwood is appointed agent for me at my Saw Mill, 5 miles south of Charlotte. All contracts made by him in the business of the Mill, will be good in my name. He will at all times be able and prepared to furnish Lumber of all kinds, at the lowest prices.
STEPHEN PETUS
Jan. 30, 1846. 41f

Removal.
DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.
Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.
April 4, 1845. 204-1year

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.
IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When property is introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.
The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is \$50.
We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, according to the head of water.

FAYETTEVILLE. A. Graham. CUMBERLAND. Col. Alex. Murchison, Christoph. M. Monroe, Alex. Williams, Col. A. S. McNeill, Farquhar Smith, John McDaniel, John Evans, J. W. Howell. BLADEN. Gen. James McKay, Robert Melvin, S. N. Richardson, Thomas C. Smith, Isaac Wright, John Smith. SAMPSON. G. T. Barksdale, Patrick Murphy, John H. Spearman, Hardy Royal. NEW HANOVER. James Murphy, Charles Henry. ONSLOW. Robert Aman. GREENE. Thomas Hooker.	LENOIR. Thomas House, Mr. Lassiter. JONES. Lemuel Simmons. CHAYEN. John Bryant. COLUMBUS. Lot Williamson. ROBESON. W. C. McNeill. RICHMOND. John C. McLaurin, John L. Fairley. ANSON. A. Bauchun J. R. Reid, Millwright, CASWELL. J. T. Dodson, Millwright, CHATHAM. Cole & Brantly, Smith & Pullen, N. Clegg. WAKE. S. Beasley. GUILFORD. Dr. Faulks. JOHNSTON. J. T. Leach.
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NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.
DUNCAN MCNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUGHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1846. 47-F

Valuable Plantation for Sale.
THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the Southwest offers for sale his plantation, lying on the head waters of Steel Creek, on the great road leading from the Tuckasee Ford to Camden, adjoining the lands of T. L. Hutchison, Harbert Stowe, Wm. M. Grier, and others, containing about 230 ACRES, with a very comfortable frame dwelling HOUSE and other necessary out buildings, all entirely new. There are about 80 acres cleared, all of which is entirely fresh and the fences all in good condition for securing a crop. In point of quality it cannot be surpassed by any land in this section of country. Any person wishing to purchase good land would do well to call and examine the land before purchasing elsewhere, as I am anxious to sell; I am determined to give a bargain.
J. A. GRIER.
White Hall, Mecklenburg Co. } July 21, 1846. 72 TF

TO THE PEOPLE.
THE session of Congress which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can swerve us; we cannot be unmindful of the attitude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust this decision increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a higher power—that of the people; and to them we confidently appeal to aid us by their patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is inflexibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.
It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of subscribing patrons can sustain a paper in usefulness—if, indeed, even in existence. The proprietors of the "Union" have hitherto spared no pains and no expense, to make their paper worthy of the metropolis, and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the houses of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters, which the country afforded but at the enormous cost \$12,000 or \$15,000 per year. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another item of expense, but the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended and appreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list is commensurate to the undertaking; and although we can boast of 15,000 subscribers, (including daily, tri-weekly, and weekly) yet this list must be still considerably enlarged to enable the proprietors of the "Union" to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking, then, again, the aid and support of all true friends of republican government, and pledging ourselves to renewed efforts in the cause of the glorious principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:
The "DAILY UNION" will be published as heretofore, at \$10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We purpose in future to devote a portion of its columns to domestic news of general interest, and to miscellaneous literature, which, without impairing its political influence, may render it the more acceptable to an extended class of readers.
The "SEMI-WEEKLY UNION" will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at \$5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the "Daily Union," except local advertisements. During the session of Congress three numbers, instead of two, will be issued, without any extra charge to subscribers.
ENLARGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY UNION.
The "WEEKLY UNION" is issued every Saturday; and as arrangements are in progress to enlarge it to near double its present size, we shall soon be able to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi-weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of \$2. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete, systematic summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the Weekly Union a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But, to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is indispensable.
We seize this opportunity to add that some delay has taken place in putting our paper to press, which has prevented its early delivery to our readers, and consequently circumscribed its circulation. We shall make arrangements to remedy this defect, and to obviate this objection. After the present week we trust that no complaint will be made on this subject.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.
In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the sessions of the national legislature, a "Congressional Register," to be issued weekly, and to contain a FULL REPORT of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed, the arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have produced during this session, superior as we claim them to be to any preceding ones. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the "Union," carefully revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts during the session, with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to previous legislation. This will form the most complete history of the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for the next session.
Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription money, for either the *Daily, Semi-weekly, or Weekly*, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for.
The Congressional Register will be furnished them on the same terms.
Newspapers publishing our prospectus, with the notes attached, until the 1st of December next, will be entitled during the next session of Congress, to receive a copy of the *Congressional Register* and *Tri Weekly Union*.
Clubs will be furnished with
5 copies of the Daily for \$40 00
5 do Semi-Weekly 20 00
10 do do 35 00
5 do Weekly 8 00
10 do do 15 00
20 do Congressional Register 10 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.
RITCHIE & HEISS.
Washington, August 8, 1846.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CABARRUS COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, July Term 1849.
Simon and Ephraim Best, Administrators of John H. Best, deceased, vs. Jesse Revis—Attachment levied upon the Lands of Jesse Revis, known as the Weddington Tract, adjoining the Lands of David C. and James M. Purviance, John C. Reid and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, has removed beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, for said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County at the Courthouse in Concord, on the 3d Monday in October next, and then and there plead or demur to said levy, otherwise order of sale will be made.
Witness, R. W. Foard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of July, 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.
R. W. FOARD, c. c. c. c.
(Pr's fee, \$5 62½) 6w

Removal.
DR. ALEX. TORRENCE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the late residence of John Gibson, deceased, 4 miles southwest from Davidson College, where he may at all times be found except when absent on professional business.
May 1, 1846. 59-F

NOTICE.
I WILL sell at Public Sale, on the 23th day of September next, at the Residence of Charles T. Alexander, Jr. FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES belonging to the Estate of Margaret Alexander, deceased. Terms made known on day of Sale.
ISAAC N. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.
Aug 28 76

NEW PROSPECTUS, 1846. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
FORMERLY THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
THE publishers of the Saturday Evening Post offer a new prospectus to their friends and the public. In this day of newspaper enterprise they are determined to maintain their old reputation, and keep ahead of all competitors! For quarter of a century the "Post" has been the most durable popular of the weekly newspapers; and if capital, enterprise, and a host of writers, can effect their aim, the publishers are resolved that the "Post" shall still lead "the field."

A PERFECT MAGAZINE.
Owing to the large size of the paper, we are enabled to publish, weekly, as much matter as is contained in any one number of the monthly magazines: so that, for less money, the subscriber yearly obtains four times as much reading. Besides this, numerous illustrations, engraved by competent artists, will, hereafter, frequently grace our columns, rendering the "Post" in all respects equal, and in many respects superior to the best magazine!
ORIGINAL TALES.
Every week, one or more original tales of the first American writers, grace the columns of this paper. We eschew the common practice of copying stories from foreign magazines, except in rare instances: pictures of American life, and the romance of American history, told by competent American writers, are what the readers of this country require. Our aim, however, shall not be confined to this point alone. To make the Post a useful as well as a pleasant companion, it will have a thorough

NEWS DEPARTMENT.
which shall contain the latest intelligence, comprising a Washington Letter, News from New York, General News, Foreign News, Monthly Letters from England, &c. &c. Together with all important Public Documents in full; and occasional Reports of Important Congressional Debates. Also, Reports of such of the Public Lectures, for which Philadelphia is famous as may interest our readers. Everything, in short, suited for a Family Paper will be found in the Post.

AGRICULTURAL.
As many farmers do not take an Agricultural Paper, it shall hereafter be a part of our plan to give full and late intelligence on Agricultural Matters: viz: New Discoveries, New Measures, Remarks on Soils, &c. &c. This department will be very complete. Full and accurate Reports of the Markets will also be found in every number.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
The great size of our sheet enables us, not only to be a Family Paper, but to devote some space especially, each week, to the Ladies' Department, in which all matters interesting to the sex will be noticed, including The Fashions, New Receipts &c. &c.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.
A department, under this head, will be devoted to Enigmas, Charades, Rebuses, Puzzles, Arithmetical Questions, and other like matters, interesting to adults as well as to the young.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.
A series of Letters from J. BAYARD TAYLOR, the printer-poet, now on a pedestrian tour through Europe, are being published in the "Post." These letters have attracted great attention, and are said to be the best since the celebrated letters of Brooks. In political intelligence we recognise only one party—and that is

OUR COUNTRY—OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.
We know no sectional interests in our patriotism—no party lines in our politics—no sectarianism in our religion.

EARLIEST AND BEST.
As it is important to have the latest news, our columns will always be found the freshest in that respect of any contemporary. In literature also, we shall possess great facilities for giving novelties!

HUMOROUS ARTICLES.
A good laugh is better than a pound of medicine; and the "Post" will give original humorous sketches, a weekly mélange of fun, choice scraps of humor, witticisms, &c. &c. Our dish will always be a merry one, let the world wag as it may! In a word, we shall still remain

THE FIRESIDE FRIEND;
a paper indispensable to country readers; in consequence of its *Original Tales and Sketches; Original Verse and Essays; History and Historicals; Biography and Legends; Science and Statistics; Revolutionary Annals; Moral Tales and Traits of Life; Original Comments, on Notables.*
Those who have not subscribed for this paper will find that the terms are as cheap as the matter is inviting.

TERMS.
1 COPY, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
3 COPIES, \$5.00 PER ANNUM.
8 COPIES, \$10.00 PER ANNUM.
12 COPIES, \$12.00 PER ANNUM.
The money must always be sent in advance, free of postage.
Address, SAM'L D. PATTERSON, & Co., No. 93 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CABARRUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term 1846.
R. W. Morrison, Agent for R. King and A. Morrison vs. Hervey C. Reid.—Attachment levied upon his undivided interest in the Lands of Conrad Reid, deceased, adjoining the Lands of George Reid and Andrew Hartsell on the east bank of Rocky River.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant has removed beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, for said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County at the Courthouse in Concord, on the 3d Monday in October next, and then and there plead or demur to said levy, otherwise order of sale will be made.
Witness, R. W. Foard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of July, 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.
R. W. FOARD, c. c. c. c.
(Pr's fee, \$5 62½) 6w

Executor's Notice.
THE Subscriber having been qualified as Executor on the Estate of Thos. Alexander, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
Debtors to the said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.
E. B. D. SLOAN, Executor.
July 31 72

Removal.
DR. ALEX. TORRENCE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the late residence of John Gibson, deceased, 4 miles southwest from Davidson College, where he may at all times be found except when absent on professional business.
May 1, 1846. 59-F